





AND John Coburn! is the author of the pieces lately published in the Gazette signed "Franklin." What a profanation of a name once venerable! Upon this detection, it is hardly possible to retain that gravity and decorum of language which a regard to propriety requires; since were I to adapt my expressions to the subject of remark, I might outrage public decency, as this honorable Judge! will be found to merit the most opprobrious epithets that are used in speech or writing. Yet, while I shall endeavour to avoid wounding the public ear, by any indecorum of style, I will attempt, with whips of cleanly thong, "to lash the rascal naked through the world."

And John Coburn! is the author of "Franklin!"

Who has not seen in these pieces of the honorable Judge, the *bumble-minion* of Gen. Wilkinson, the *conspicuous cat's paw* of John Brown, the *mean sycophant* of Judge Innes, and the *depraved and prostituted tool* of the Spanish Association?

We have seen the writings of this abortion of the mental faculties, and this perverter of the moral sense, gravely recommended to public attention by the sapient Editors of the Gazette and Palladium. And who has not also seen in the ravings of this *political maniac*, the crude and indigested visions of an idiot? How else are we to account for what he says about political parties, pre-fidential elections, dreadful conspiracies, midnight plots against the *virtuous patriots of Kentucky*, and the portraits drawn by him for John Brown and Harry Innes? Who has not seen in this pretended advocate of private character, the most unprincipled calumniator of a whole family? Neither the dead nor the living, neither the absent nor the present have escaped his venomous shafts. As if he had collected all the envy, malice, and falsehood, belonging to the whole fraternity of *Spanish associates*, and felt himself the very "Hercules" of defamation—he has leveled his club with equal rage and blindness against all.

But this honorable Judge, has already been proved to be the malicious slanderer of the deceased Col. Marshall—he has been convicted in public opinion of being the base and villainous calumniator of the dead. I refer to the certificates of Major James Morrison, Col. Joseph Crockett, and Governor Greenup, lately published in the Gazette.

To what excess of devotion to his employers, to what extreme of depravity in himself, to what total debilitation of moral principle, are we to attribute this turpitude of the honorable Judge? It is the desperate effort of a guilty association, who expect in this way to divert the public odium and detestation of the found part of the community. Coburn! was known to possess the faculty of stringing sentences together on paper, his enmity to the Marshall family had been evinced, his devotion to the *Spanish associates* could be relied on, he had taken precautions to conceal himself, and the public have seen with what *unprincipled punctuality* he has so far executed the hopes, and expectations of his party.

Who has not seen in this *high priest* of benevolence and charity towards his masters and employers, the most inveterate malice, and unbounded want of justice towards John Marshall, a man whom he hardly ever saw, who certainly never gave him offence, and who by the candid of all parties, has uniformly been allowed to possess an amiable private character, superior talents, and unblemished public integrity.

Could it assuage the malevolent rage of the honorable Judge, and his equally honorable associates, for the public to know that the story of John Marshall's being concerned with the narrative of the Spanish association, is all an intention of those honorable associates, or their tools. I can confidently assure the public that it is totally destitute of any foundation in truth, that it is all invention and falsehood.

We are however, not to be surprised that this honorable Judge Coburn! who has made himself the vile instrument of flandering the deceased Father, should invent, or propagate falsehoods against the living son; since envy and malice, however they may pursue the living, generally stop at the grave. But

those passions in the honorable Judge, are so connatural and ardent, as to pass this boundary of human repentment, in other men. No wonder then, it should exist in full force on this side.

Who has not seen in this ostentatious lover of truth, this *honorable Judge Coburn!* the author of the most abominable falsehoods? Who does not see in this hired, or obtrusive advocate for the purity of the judicial character, a Judge who pollutes and disgraces the bench of justice? And as an instance, I refer his honor to the prosecution instituted by him against Thomas Marshall, for doing his duty in opposition to his honor's assumption of power, for which Marshall was fined, (and nearly imprisoned,) by an order of the honorable Judge, and possibly his coadjutors. In this case this honorable judge displayed himself—he exhibited a combination of partiality, malice and folly: and these are still found to be the elementary parts of his honor. The Court of Appeals was referred to, and set the matter right.—The case is of record, and Coburn is challenged to defend his conduct, against the charge of *illegality, partiality and oppression*, suggested in the assignment of errors.

Who does not see in this honorable Judge and conscientious chancellor, the unblushing perverter of the first principles of equity? As an instance, I refer to the case of Wells, vs. Nicholds, &c. where his honor in a long written opinion, which prefaces his decree, has betrayed equally his ignorance of the history, and of the provisions of the law, where he has advocated and sanctioned, as far as he could, a doctrine subversive of the first principles of property, and where he decided a suit in chancery against the plainest rules of equity. The party against whom these violations were committed by his honor, was compelled to seek relief in the Court of Appeals, where he had it administered. The decree of his honor was reversed, but the record remains a monument of his want of judgment, or of his want of integrity—his honor may adopt either conclusion; notwithstanding the secret history of this case, it is believed would strongly imply both. I could refer to other cases equally flagrant, but these are thought to suffice for the present—hereafter the public shall be furnished with others, by way of illustrating the observations which I shall have occasion to make upon this honorable Judge!

John Coburn! the author of the pieces signed "Franklin"—and from such a man, such pieces were to be expected; for the sake of human nature, I do hope there is not such another in the State of Kentucky.

Why, I have known John Coburn! from the year 1786, when he used to perform certain domestic services about the household of General Wilkinson—such for example, as collecting Duck-eggs, going of errands, and carrying messengers—to this man the general would say, go, and he went—do this, and he did it.

After the attack was made on me with pistols by Jordan Harris, it was deemed necessary to traduce me in the public papers; and I have satisfactory reason to believe that Coburn was employed under the direction and assistance of General Wilkinson, to write the pieces against me, under the signature of Jordan Harris.

But when the General had no longer wherewithal to employ this *useful little gentleman*, and he had otherwise run out of business, he was told, or else took it into his head, that he understood law, and assumed the character of lawyer—he went to the Bar of the old District Court, and perhaps to that of Lexington—the General, who to do him justice, is always ready to aid his minions, swore that Coburn was a *prodigiously clever fellow*, and possibly some good natured souls might have believed the story; yet Coburn got no business in his new profession. I do not say that he did not get a single cause, the General might have furnished him with one; but it is believed he never had occasion to astonish the Court by his eloquence, or his contemporaries, by his law knowledge—he took a wiser course, he preserved his reputation by his silence. After this, the political views of certain gentlemen made it necessary to have an *instrument* in the northern part of the State, and Coburn was thought to possess qualities adapted to their purpose, and the *political incendiary* was bolstered upon a Judgeship.

To carry the point, it was averred that he was a Judge of Law, levellence against almost every early, and the Governor and Senate were so far imposed upon as to appoint him. From that time to this, whatever his *Judgeship* may say of ingratitude; he has been proving to the world, by his orders, judgements, and decrees, that his patrons were men destitute of discernment, or of candour. I appeal to those who have attended to the conduct of Judge Coburn, for the correctness of these observations.

Could the different charges made by this Judge to the Grand Juries be produced, I should not doubt of being able to prove him a disorganizer of legal society. To read his *famous speech* to the people of Madison, about the year 1797, we must imagine him the advocate of infurrection.

Shall I be told that I am the calumniator of this *venerable Judge*, his real republican, this enlightened politician? It is in vain—I deny the charge—I deny that he answers to any one of these descriptions—I deny that I have said any thing of him that is not true, and I deny that truth calumniates.

This honorable Judge was once a slave holder, he sold the poor wretches for life, and then became an ardent advocate for emancipation. Having first pocketed his neighbor's money, for what he had sold him as property; he would then have deprived him of that property by a law of emancipation. Such is my information, and I believe it is true—*such is the honorable Judge Coburn!* The character of this honorable Judge is so well known among the negroes, that I am told when they run away from their masters, they fly to his honor for protection—should they be taken and imprisoned, he awards his writ of *habeas corpus*. Several cases are mentioned in the neighborhood, which will justify this representation of the character and conduct of his honor Judge Coburn!

It is indeed a melancholy reflection, that a creature so unworthy of public confidence, should in the first instance have been appointed to the important office of Judge—it is a subject of public scandal, that he is permitted to hold an office, on which he inflicts contumely, and disgrace. But alas! we have had our sensibilities benumbed, our perception of propriety obliterated, our sentiments of national character degraded, our delicate sense of public honor corroded and annihilated—we can bear to see in the seat of justice the advocate of *Spanish associates*, the defender of the *projectors of disunion*, the open and unprincipled calumniator of public and private character, the partial Judge and the inequitable Chancellor. What more we are to bear, is for time and incident to unfold to us.

This very honorable Judge, so remarkable for his want of those qualities, which a Judge should possess, and so abundantly replenished with those principles which should disgrace a man, has undertaken to ascribe to three leading motives, the production of "The Western World," and with a degree of sagacity well worthy the high reputation of his honor, he has discovered that the "Editors" calculated on making money. Now, that men wanting money, as it is believed the "Editors" do, should set up a trade by which to make it, is surely one of those hidden things, which it belonged to the penetration of Judge Coburn to discover. Well, for this he has credit; and the "Editors of the Western World," convicted by this *sagacious Judge*, of the *abominable crime* of wanting to make money, by a money making trade, certainly deserves nothing less than a sentence from his honor, of total extinction. Under this dreadful malediction, I must leave them to make their peace with his Judgeship as they can.

But the Judge, as if his sagacity was exhausted by this prodigious effort upon the second point, resorts to his invention; and I am warranted in saying this, since it is no disparagement to the author of falsehood, to say that he invents, what before did not exist; altho' it would be a contradiction in terms, to say that he had discovered, what was the mere creature of his own imagination.

The second position of the honorable Judge is, "that the 'Editors of the Western World' have in view, to gratify the vindictive malice of a family whose arbitrary and selfish conduct has justly brought on them the contempt of most of their fellow citizens, and whose a-

vowed hatred, and deep rooted malice, levellence against almost every early, and useful character in our country, has been too obvious to be mistaken."

Gentle reader, after perusing the foregoing sentence, can you believe that there is any vindictive malice in Judge Coburn? Can you believe that he is speaking of a family, whom he, as Judge and Chancellor, has used his utmost endeavor to injure? Can you believe that he is speaking of a family, who has never injured him, but who he knows must despise him, for his vanity, his frivolity, his affectation of knowledge, his bare-faced partialities, his corrupt practices, and his total debilitation of honorable sentiments and principles? Yes, you may believe all this. But if you could believe what this honorable Judge has said of this family—for instance, that they had brought themselves into contempt with their fellow citizens; yet you cannot believe that the Editors of the *Western World*, who doubtless did expect to make money by their paper, would make themselves the tools of this family, which his honor says is in public contempt; for who would pay the Editors for abusing, in the language of his honor, *the patriots of Kentucky*, to gratify the vindictive malice of this degraded family? Why, no body—and the Editors would get no money. That this honorable Judge should assert consubstantial propositions, is nothing new—they grow out of the frame of his mind, as the morbid miasm grows out of the foul earth. But that he should be believed when he makes such assertions, is what I shall not admit.

But who have been abused in the narrative of the Kentucky Spanish Association, even by the Editors? It is an abuse to say, that Gen. Wilkinson, John Brown, Judge Innes, and some others, were concerned in a project to separate Kentucky in the year 1788, contrary to law, from Virginia, and the Union? Is it an abuse to say that these projectors of this treason, had a treaty with Spain in contemplation; and that from the facts disclosed in the letter of Mr. Brown of the 10th July 1788 to Col. Muter, Kentucky must have been placed in a subordinate situation? This seems to be the amount of what is stated in the *Western World*. But has this calumniated family been the authors of this narrative? It is positively denied.—That they may, and that I do approve of this development, since it is made, so far as it is true, is what I will not deny. I believe upon evidence abundantly adequate, that there was such a project, that the persons named and others, were concerned in it; and I do hope, that much public good will result from the disclosure. But this family, which is held up by this honorable Judge, as acting in concert upon the subject of the *Spanish association*, never possessed the documents necessary to establish the leading facts; they were not in the secrets of the associates, and besides they were dispersed through Virginia and Kentucky, and so in the habit of acting individually on all occasions, and utterly unconnected on this subject, that the public papers announced them generally, the first tidings of the proposed investigation. To myself the subject had been mentioned, and disapproved for very cogent reasons, but which I cannot repeat at this place.

It is but justice to this family, so unworthily aspersed by this honorable Judge, to state that they have been accustomed to rely upon themselves individually—that they have acted as little, and it is believed less in concert, than any other family ever did, who were allowed to possess their talents, their property, and their just claims to public attention; but who for causes growing out of party politics, have for many years served such contemptible cat-tifs as Judge Coburn to vent their spleen upon.

This family it is true have been uniform friends to the Federal union. They are Federalists. But Judge Coburn is called upon to shew an instance of arbitrary or selfish conduct, which has justly brought them to contempt among their fellow citizens. Where is the man whom they have injured or insulted, without just provocation? The case is demanded.

That the *Spanish associates* were the enemies of Col. Marshall, and if you please that he was theirs, so far as to defeat their project, I shall not deny. But Judge Coburn is called on to produce the instance,

where Col. Marshall did any one of them a personal injury. The same is not to be said on the other side, and I can give an instance. That I have said much and spoken freely about some of the implicated characters, I am now as heretofore ready to aver, and to justify. And that man must have been tame and submissive indeed, who understanding his rights, and knowing the injury which was done him, who could have said less. But what I did say was to their faces, and published to the world. It was the case of Gen. Wilkinson against me, which gave rise to the whole of it; I received the injury before the blow was repelled. I had the poor consolation of convincing the candid and dispassionate part of mankind, that the Court had disregarded the truth, assumed untruth, and done me manifest injustice; but the decree remained in force, and Wilkinson and his securities solaced themselves with the fruits of my labor, for which I got nothing. And Judge Coburn has the shameless effrontery to upbraid me with traducing the courts of justice, as if the Judiciary, however partial or unjust, however depraved or corrupt, is to be held sacred, and the victim of their acts confined to silence; or should he dare to speak, sentenced to a doom more deplorable, the public execution of such despicable beings as Judge Coburn! That his *Judgeship* should labor to produce this state of things, is not to be marvelled at, for then his *Judicial acts* would be exempt from animadversion.

When the honorable Judge shall undertake, to defend his own decrees which have been, or may be impugned by me, I will recommend to him, an attempt to justify the decree made against me in the case of Wilkinson and myself, where an *entire contract* was garbled.

But my situation is delicate and singular, I am brought into contact with the court of Appeals on all sides—Some of the Judges of that court have greatly injured me, and it is no doubt calculated, that these injuries will bear recital without notice on my part, whereby they are to acquire currency and credit; or to Col. Muter, Kentucky must have been placed in a subordinate situation? This seems to be the amount of what is stated in the *Western World*. But has this calumniated family been the authors of this narrative? It is positively denied.—That they may, and that I do approve of this development, since it is made, so far as it is true, is what I will not deny. I believe upon evidence abundantly adequate, that there was such a project, that the persons named and others, were concerned in it; and I do hope, that much public good will result from the disclosure. But this family, which is held up by this honorable Judge, as acting in concert upon the subject of the *Spanish association*, never possessed the documents necessary to establish the leading facts; they were not in the secrets of the associates, and besides they were dispersed through Virginia and Kentucky, and so in the habit of acting individually on all occasions, and utterly unconnected on this subject, that the public papers announced them generally, the first tidings of the proposed investigation. To myself the subject had been mentioned, and disapproved for very cogent reasons, but which I cannot repeat at this place.

It will be seen that I am not thus to be intimidated, or imposed upon, and whatever may be the consequences, I shall dare to speak upon all proper occasions, what truth will justify, and the call on me demands, both of Judge Coburn, and of the Court of appeals.

And I demand of Judge Coburn an instance of my enmity to any man of any worth, until after he has shewn himself to be my enemy.

I have at some times been supposed at least to possess some influence, and I defy the whole host of my enemies, to produce an instance, where that influence has been used against a man of merit, in favour of one deficient in worth.

In fact I can aver, and the occasion will justify me, that I have never imbibed the exclusive spirit of party, nor ever would I permit myself to be governed by it; altho' it has so often, and so unjustly been made to operate against me—a spirit which sets truth at defiance, holds justice in chains, sanctions acts of office, and upholds the knave in office—a spirit in fine, which viciates the officer, and prostitutes the man to the basest practices for party purposes—the spirit which incessantly actuates the honorable Judge Coburn, and upon which he most undoubtedly relies to bear him through the part he has undertaken to act for the *Spanish associates*.

H. MARSHALL.  
October 16th, 1806.  
(To be continued.)

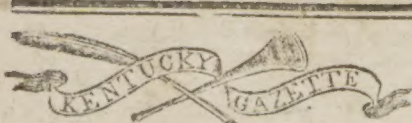
FOR SALE,  
A Convenient Brick House and Lot,  
in a public part of the Town of Lexington.—  
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TO RENT,  
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TAKEN UP by Samuel Shaw, in  
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four miles from Lexington's old station, a  
Black Mare,  
five years old, fifteen hands high, no  
brand perceivable—appraised to 60 dol-  
lars.

John Walton, J. P.  
October 20 1806.





"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LLEXINGTON, OCTOBER 23.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in New Orleans, to their correspondent at this place, dated 19th Sept.

"War between us and Spain appears inevitable. Nearly all our small regular force in this country is concentrated at Natchitoches, and militia are on their march to that post—Gov. Claiborne, Gen. Wilkinson, and secretary Meade, (the acting Governor of Mississippi Territory,) are there. The Spaniards are said to have about 1500 men; our regular forces does not exceed half that number, however there is not a doubt there will be a fight unless the Spaniards fall back over the Sabine river, which they have positively refused to do."

A letter from our correspondent at New-York, states, that "in the ship Columbus, captain Clifton, arrived here on Thursday from Cadiz, came passenger, an officer belonging to a Spanish regiment of dragons, who informs, that his regiment was embarked and would sail the first opportunity for Louisiana, which country his government intended to refuse."—*Phil. pap.*

Miranda again.—By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Pearl, capt. Gould, from Porto-Rico, we understand that accounts are received that Miranda after having experienced the partial defeat mentioned in a late paper, re-embarked his troops at Coro, found further up the river, and effected a second landing; and that on the 25th of August he had been joined by 1500 Spaniards. Such was the news at Porto-Rico, when capt. Gould failed.

New York, Sept. 30.

Capt. Gould, who arrived yesterday morning in 19 days from Porto-Rico, informs that news had been received there from the *Mun*, a *Miranda* landed in the Gulf of Coro on the 25th of August with 600 men, that he had been joined by 1500 well disciplined troops, and it was expected he would soon overrun the country. This information was received at Porto-Rico on the 8th of September by a Danish frigate, and was very generally believed.

We understand that letters have been received from towns from respectable gentlemen at that place, which corroborate the above.

New York September 29.

The ship *Ola*, captain Crocker, arrived at this port last evening in 15 days from London. She left Deal on the 9th of August, and brings London papers to the 7th. From the "Sun," of that date, which with the Editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* has been favored, the following articles are copied. They are silent as to the progress of the negotiation for peace; but captain Crocker and some of his passengers inform us that such an event was talked of in London as likely to take place in a very short time.

GOTTENBURG, July 23.

Mr. Fox, according to the report of this day, has submitted to the operation of tapping. It is said that four gallons of water were drawn off, and that he felt considerable relief. Earl Mordaunt attends at Mr. Fox's office, and transacts business for him.

It is reported, that at the grand fete now preparing at Paris, or when a general peace is proclaimed, Bonaparte intends to announce his nomination of several hundreds of his subjects to be dukes, marquises, counts, and barons. Among these will be some of the ancient French nobility. Among the members of his family he has also resolved to revive the titles of duke of Orleans, prince of Condé and Conti, &c.

From the *Herald* (N. Y.) Monday.

By a gentleman of undoubted veracity who resides in Onondago county, the water of this was there three days since informed, that COMFORT TYLER, Esq. formerly clerk of that county, had just left that place on secret business, in a manner that had once excited curiosity and suspicion.

Mr. Tyler shortly before he went to New-York, his circumstances were known to be embarrassed; he was there arrested for a considerable debt; when he came home again his appearance was entirely new and strange; he was dressed and equipt in the most superb manner, with a waiter to attend him; his debt on which he was arrested in New-York has been paid off by some unknown hand, and he had money in abundance in his possession. He said he was engaged in a secret enterprise, but at the same time declared, that the object of it was not against government. He has engaged several young gentlemen of talents and address to follow after and meet him at Pittsburgh; they are to be dressed and equipped in the same superb style as himself. He has not, it is said, disclosed to them the object of enterprise; but has promised

that when they become acquainted with the scheme if they should at any time within six months afterwards relin- quish the undertaking, they shall be amply compensated for their time and have their expenses borne home again.

The informant farther adds, that it was conjectured in Onondago, that the object was either to get possession of the YAZOO lands, or an extensively preconcerted plan to effect a DISMEMBERMENT of the UNION, with Col. BURR at the HEAD of the combination.

Does not every circumstance with which we are acquainted, induce us to concur in the latter opinion? Is it not known that Col. Burr, has been travelling through every part of that country? What is his object there? Are his own pecuniary circumstances equal to the expense of this, if the object be merely a tour of pleasure? Have no symptoms of disaffection to the union, been constantly manifested from Kentucky and Tennessee? And is it not also known that the inhabitants of the other territories there, are discontented under the forms of government established over them? If the object be to get possession of the Yazoo lands, farmers, not gentlemen of talents and address, would be most wanted; but if a dismemberment of the union be contemplated, then the first step would be to draw as many gentlemen of the above description as possible from the other parts of the union, to assist in the measure by their united influence and address. Many such are to be found, who are needy, unprincipled, and ready at all times to embark in any desperate enterprise that holds out a prospect of accumulating a fortune. If this be the object, it is to be hoped, that government will be vigilant, and ready to crush with a strong arm any attempt at such a nefarious measure.

The time will shortly come when it will be in the power of the general government to unite the eastern and western parts of our country by the strongest ties of interest—by opening easy avenues of commerce by canals, from the Hudson to the lakes, and from thence to the Mississippi. This cannot be effected at present; but 20 years hence, it may be an object to commence such an undertaking; and when once completed our western brethren would then find it their interest to preserve the bond of union sacred and inviolate. At present, however, as the western country is filling up with many needy and desperate adventurers, who would stop at nothing to better their circumstances, it behoves government to keep a watchful eye over that part of the union. A.B.

#### DISTRESSING NARRATIVE.

Among the many melancholy disasters effected by the late destructive gales among our seafaring brethren, the following narrative of the sufferings of the crew and passengers of the schooner *little Patty*, bound from Charleston, S. Carolina, to St. Mary's in Georgia, is peculiarly distressing.

CHARLSTON, Sept. 6.

An account of the schooner *little Patty*, Greenman Gere, master, Left Charleston Bar, bound to St. Mary's the 26th of July.—On the 27th, being headed by the wind off Tybee, put into the Ockport for a harbour: lay there until the 7th of August, wind favouring, put to sea. At 11 o'clock same evening was overtaken by a severe squall from the N. which carried away the top and fore sails—afterwards the wind being variable, endeavoured to proceed under the remaining sails, until Tuesday the 12th—the winds heading, and finding ourselves quite unable to beat to the south, and the schooner taking in more water than usual, called a great council, and thought it advisable to put back to Savannah—got into harbour the same evening, next day, the 4th got the vessel up to town—and workmen were immediately employed to overhaul and repair her.—After being pronounced seaworthy, put to sea again, Monday the 8th winds fair but light—proceeded on until 2 1/2 o'clock, our port full in view, considered our voyage nearly at its close. While indulging these pleasing ideas, the wind sprang up from N. W. and blew hard; we endeavoured to hold our own by beating on and off, in hopes soon to experience a favourable change; wind still increasing, and by 12 at night might well be termed a gale—our vessel labouring hard, sprang a leak; in order to ease her, at 2 A. M. bore away before the wind, passengers and crew indefatigably employed at the pump and bailing, the leak overbalancing our efforts. In order to lighten her, cut away both masts by the board, dropped over our anchors and cables, throwing away the cabin and every other heavy article that could be come at; continued every possible effort to free her, until about one P. M. when finding

the water more than five feet in the hold, and all hands exhausted, gave her up. We then indulged hopes that although the mull fill she would not sink, having but few heavy articles of cargo. Under this impression, we prepared provisions, water, cloaths and bedding on the quarter deck; also quadrant, compasses, books, chartes &c. that would be likely to aid us, or to render our situation comfortable lasting many of the articles fast, as we expected at best to be severely washed by the sea—had precaution to prepare the boat in best possible manner, as a last though doubtful resource—the gale severe and the sea tremendous, being then about the middle of the Gulf. About 4 o'clock came on the horrid hour; a most distressing and terrific moment! Death seem'd to have extended his all-devouring jaws, ready to enclose us in eternal night! Our vessel much sooner than we expected, had filled and was sinking—the shrieks of females, the confusion and danger of all, with the violence of the seas, that were continually breaking over us, precluded perhaps the most solemn and distressing scene, ever beheld by mortals. One man had been stationed in the boat and was continually employed in bailing the water—when the sea filled, two old ladies nearly 80 years of age, slipped their holds, and by every sea dashed about the decks; one however soon went overboard, but was fortunately as to be dove directly against the painter of the boat, on which she firmly seized, and was drawn in by the seamen.

About the same time a young lady, Miss Maria Osborn, was by a violent force dashed overboard—Mrs. Curtice, a passenger, beheld her at the moment, seized a rope's end sprang forward, caught her by the gown and restored her again to the deck, advising her to grasp the quarter rail until he could procure a rope.—While in the act of getting a lanyard another more enraged billow swept across the deck, carrying with it the binnacle which struck violently against him, knocked him from off his feet, and in its destructive progress swept three persons overboard, Mrs. Gree, the wife of the captain, her son and the unfortunate Maria; Mrs. Gree, though overboard, lost not her hold and soon recovered, her little son held firm by her cloths. Every possible exertion was made to regain the fair Maria; but, alas! were made in vain—the die was cast, the decisive moment nigh; for a while she buffeted the foaming sea with great resolution, extending her arms to her former deliverer, her mild looks soliciting assistance; but his exertions were all baffled, and proved ineffectual—attempts all failed—no earthly power could save her. She, at length, finding all efforts for her recovery unavailing, and herself drifting fast to leeward, as if resigned to fate, extended her arms to Heaven, and seemed to smile even in death. All the others, seventeen in number, with much difficulty succeeded in getting into the boat; took in too small dogs and a cat, that came whining alongside. Lost all our oars but one, which fortunately served to keep the boat direct before the sea being destitute of a rudder. The names of the persons thus escaped, were Mrs. Paris, of St. Mary's; Mrs. Datham, of Charleston; Mrs. Gere, wife of the captain; and Miss Eliza Blew, of St. Mary's; Capt. Gere and son; Capt. John Clarke, of Connecticut, who served as mate; Amos Arnold and Dan. Smith, both of the above place; Hance Patterson, a Dane; and John Curtice, of New-York, a passenger; and six blacks—all flowed away in a small boat, with strict orders not to move, except the helmsman and bailers; had two buckets, which were in almost continual use, the sea breaking violently over us. In this manner we rode out the storm during a tedious night; at day light the winds abated, the sea growing more moderate. Having taken little or no nourishment during the gale, and being very much fatigued, needed refreshment; overhauled our stores, found them to consist of one and a half gallon of water, one bottle of gin, one do. of wine, and twelve or thirteen pounds of raw pork—this was the whole amount on which we had to subsist. In this deplorable situation, we found ourselves to the east of the Gulf, far from any succour from land and out of the track most frequented by mariners. Saturday got an easterly wind, which we endeavored to improve, by hoisting a small blanket for a sail to drift us

back towards the American coast. On the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, the winds were mostly from the eastward.

In the afternoon of the 27th of August, saw a distant sail—joy brightened in every countenance; her course for two hours seemed to bring her nearer to us; we hoisted and waved a red and white handkerchief, in hopes to attract their attention, and although at a distance of several miles, gave repeated shouts in hopes they might possibly hear; but, to our inexpressible grief and disappointment she neither saw nor heard us, and as her course took her from us, we gradually lost sight of our hoped for relief. At evening the winds grew high; during the night had rain; caught some water by way of our blanket, handkerchiefs, &c. though rendered very brackish by the salt spray, answered us a valuable purpose. At 2 o'clock, on the 28th, the wind changed, blew up a tremendous swell and cross the sea; it was with the greatest difficulty we kept above water. With strict management at the helm, constant bailing, and the blessing of Providence, we weathered the storm which abated about one o'clock P. M.—in the evening moderate, moon shone, wind favouring we again steered westward—While recrossing the Gulf, had severe squalls, in some of which we were enabled to catch some water, though not sufficient to allay our thirst, afforded us a very necessary relief.

On the 29th, weather extremely warm, no shelter from the scorching rays; no room to stretch our weary limbs; heat, abstinence and fatigue began to overpower our debilitated frames; now parching with the piercing beams of the sun, next met with salt spray, and chill'd with cold night air, no water. The 30th, calm, towards middle of day extremely warm, no water to cool even our parched lips, some of our crew fainting. At 2 o'clock P. M. saw a sail; all efforts to get to her in vain; those that were sick grew more discouraged; and those who wished to keep up their own and comrades spirits, had no recourse but to call their attention to the wonderful escapes they had already experienced, and the favours and all sufficiency of that Providence, already so abundantly manifest, and to excite them to remember they were in the hands of that God, who disposed of all things rightly and was incapable of error. Sunday, nothing remarkable, wind at east—Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, being 1st Sept. Mr. John Clark yielded up his life, while his head was supported and eyes closed by Mr. Curtice: the unhappy crew viewing this ghastly spectacle as an example which, without Providential relief, they must all soon follow.—Next morning calm, kept the corps till 12 o'clock, the wind increasing, and the weather threatening, we then consigned him to his watery home; while in the act of burying him, a little negro girl expired; at 2 o'clock P. M. we cast her into the sea. At 4 o'clock had a shower, caught some water; after the shower the wind increased; the sea grew rough, and, by sunset might be termed a boisterous gale; all hands stationed, without liberty to move, except those selected for the helm and buckets; the prohibition was almost unnecessary, as several of the crew were unable to rise; the storm increased to an alarming degree, fully equal to any we had before experienced; the night was dark as death, no glimmering of light, but what was reflected by the fierce breaking of the fiery billows; our little bark, in a miraculous manner kept above the surface, now mounting in an almost perpendicular direction high in air; now plunging headlong almost to earth; the sea bursting over our heads, frequently filling our boats at a single dash—Hands all exhausted, and were it not the last effort for preserving life, could not have performed their offices.

Thus passed on this dreadful, gloomy time, until about three o'clock, A. M. at which time the bright empress of the night burst forth her radiance, dispelling the sable curtain by which she had been so deeply enshrouded, shooting fourth her rays in midst lustre, the wind fast abating; about 15 minutes after we were thus illuminated, as if the all-protecting hand of omnipotence had predetermined it, as a singular instance whereby to manifest his power, just at the expiration of an earthly hope, he extended his saving arm; in this case the rays broke suddenly forth, and immediately appeared a sail in view, close at hand—welcome sight! when we

were both mounted on the seas could distinguish her to be a brig bearing towards us. Never had we seen a sight so hopeful, or ever so needful. The brig was lying to not far to leeward; we soon drifted down within hail; at the fourth hail was answered by her crew—joyful sound!—It was then our hearts bounded with joy!—Then was made manifest the outstretched hand of God!—Even those who lay helpless in the boat, exerted their weak lungs in joyful exclamations.

The brig's men were attentive to our safety; we dropped under her stern, and after several attempts, with considerable difficulty caught a tow rope, with which we were carefully hauled alongside; and notwithstanding the extreme roughness of the sea, and the deep rolling of the brig, were soon conveyed safely on board except an unlucky blow which Miss Blew received from an oar in the hands of a seaman, while endeavouring to bear off the boat to prevent her flaying against the brig. This fortunate circumstance took place between 4 & 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 2d Sept. Found the brig to be the *Polly*, Capt. S. Hubble. To captain Hubble's humanity, and kind attention, we are very much indebted; nothing that could be done for us was neglected, cordials, gruels, dry clothes, and every thing that could contribute to our recovery were immediately prepared, the births were given up to our accommodation in the most cheerful manner. Mr. Christopher Woods, a Charleston pilot, deserves much for his spirited exertions in getting us on board, in doing which, he voluntarily hazarded his own safety. The mate, and the whole ship's crew seemed to vie with each other in rendering us service; to them all we are happy to acknowledge our obligations. But notwithstanding all their kind attentions, and every possible human aid, incipient death continued his destructive progress. At 2 o'clock P. M. same day, Hance Patterson, a seaman, departed this life, and at sunset, with all possible decorum was committed to the waves. At the same time several others ill. On Wednesday the 3d, at 1 o'clock P. M. the old and amiable, but woe-worn martyr Mrs. Paris, yielded up her spirit to the God that made it, leaving earth and transitory things, to inhabit regions permanent in bliss. The situation of her corpse was such as would not permit its being long preserved; it was, therefore, thought advisable to inter her in a watery tomb. At sunset the solemn ceremony was performed, and her body consigned to the floods. The remaining part of the crew, it is hoped, are out of danger and fast recovering their health. Two persons came up to town on Thursday evening, and the others were all safely landed last evening. Thus we see what man is capable of suffering, and the all-sufficiency of Providence in extending relief in the most perilous situations.

#### DANIEL BRINER.

TOBACCONIST.

LATELY from Philadelphia, has commenced business in Major Morrison's house, adjoining Mr. Edward West, on High-street, where he will manufacture, and always have for sale a large and general assortment of Tobacco, wholesale and retail, on terms lower than heretofore offered in this town. Professing himself master of his business, and intending to carry it on extensively, the most liberal credit will be given to Merchants and Traders, and the mode of payment made easy.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1806. 3M

#### STOP THE DESERTER.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at Nashville, on the evening of the 2d inst. John Johnson, a private soldier in the army of the United States, aged twenty-one years, five feet eight inches high, dark eyes, dark hair, dark complexion; had on when he went away a blue infantry coat, a white woollen jacket, and linnen pantaloons edged with blue, his buttons are marked U. S. with the Eagle; he is slender but very lithe, has a pert look, an active walk, was born and raised in the State of Connecticut. Whoever will apprehend said deserter and deliver him to me in Nashville, Lieut. H. Johnson at Lexington, or any other officer of the U. States army, or confine him in any Jail, and give notice thereof, shall receive ten Dollars reward, with all reasonable expenses.

ALPHA KINGSBY, Lieut. 1st U. S. Regt. Infantry Nashville, 4th Oct. ber, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Montgomery Circuit, July term 1806

Jams S. Magowen, Complainant, against John Boskell, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

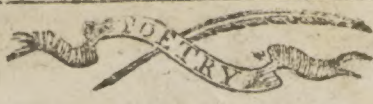
THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this state, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste, Micajah Harrison, clk. M.C.C.

FOR SALE. A NEGRO WOMAN, and two promising CHILDREN. Enquire of the subscriber, in Lexington.

Henry Purviance, July 31, 1806.





"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."  
From the Port Folio.

Dr. TIMOTHY TODD, an eminent physician of Rutland, in Vermont, riding at full speed to visit a patient dangerously sick, was thrown from his horse, broke his leg, and wrenched the foot so as to dislocate it at the ankle. In this deplorable situation, the Doctor remained nearly two hours before any assistance came. In the mean time he crawled to a rock by the side of a run of water, in which he laved the wounds, and cleansed them from the clotted blood, and the fragments of his stockings, which had been impelled into them;—and, taking his instruments from his pocket, with astonishing fortitude proceeded to take up a principal blood-vessel—and when found by his friends, was discovered with a pencil in his hand, with which he had just concluded writing the following lines. Much has been vaunted of the firmness of the ancient stoics; but he who can enter into the dreadful agonies of the Doctor's distress, must confess, that the serene fortitude and the true magnanimity of the christian, by far excel the insensibility of the stoic.

EJACULATORY SONNET.

Thy judgements, God, are holy, right and just,  
Thou' evils press, and thou' we sink to dust;  
Thou' darkness shrouds thy throne and clouds thy face,  
I cleave to thee, and hope thy pard'ning grace.  
Firm as thy truth, thy promise ever sure,  
And Jesus' blood my safety will procure;  
Thy mercy beams with full serene-lent ray,  
And opens the portals of eternal day.  
Before thy throne I bow beneath thy rod,  
And own the arm and angry frown of God;  
Thy hand I feel, nor dare thy dreadful power,  
Support me, God, in this tremendous hour.  
Whatever my doom whatever my state shall be,  
O! grant me still to put my trust in thee.

FROM THE EMERALD.

(We insert with pleasure the following remarks, on a habit too much prevalent. General satire is at all times ungenerous; and there can never be any less true, than that which is directed against one half of creation.)  
ON THE FREQUENT SATIRE UPON WOMEN.

FROM the libertine and the rake proceeds that insolent contempt with which in public assemblies and public prints the females of the present day are insulted. From the errors of perverted minds these incorrigible profligates give licence to their tongues, and presume to write in most disrespectful terms of a sex for whose protection and support the God of nature intended Man. From them proceeds that filial remark, which so often wounds the ear of feeling innocence, or raises the well deserved smile of contemptuous disregard.  
WOMAN is the tender flower of society, whose very weakness is the best claim to protection. Prevented, however, from a defence of her sex by an inflexible and indispensable delicacy, by a restraint which custom and general opinion imposes, and which propriety would lead her to observe in its fullest extent, she is subjected to the detraction of confident calumniators rioting in the unrestrained licentiousness of their thoughts, and turning into ridicule and scorn the weakness which cannot resist insult.

A general satire on the sex proves nothing but individual cowardice. It shows that the writer is malicious enough to do mischief, but wants the spirit to make an attack where there is a chance of resistance.

It is not the protection of her person in moments of corporal danger that comprehends the extent of that tenderness which is due to the sex; it is not the Don Quixotte folly of heated imagination, which proves the regard they are to often acknowledged to deserve, or pays the debt which nature has imposed on man. We well know that the breath of slander shakes a woman's reputation, on which is her whole dependence for esteem and her sole claim for respect; yet with unequalled liberality the whole sex is publicly and undervaluedly censured, by those, who, to say the best of them, are mere votaries of vice.—Often when ladies are present, by particular invitation, to grace an assembly with their presence, the literary exercises of the day are fraught with double entendres and ill contrived attempts at wit, the subject of which is the female part of the community. This is adding insult to injury, and is more unmanly, because it must be borne unrequited.

A youth, intimate with the dregs of humanity, just coming from scenes of immorality and vice, enters an assembly of virtuous females, surveys them with that licentious eye which the depravity of his heart, enkindles, and, forming his judgement on them from his own character, decides that like himself they would sacrifice honour to the gratifications of sense.

Should MODESTY, by that awe which it can always inspire, check the wanton gaze of its intemperate observer, and by virtue's brightest ray for a moment enlighten the dark shades of corruption, the eye is closed to its power, its purity is denied, it is charged as the effect of hypocrisy. Thus virtue and vice are equally implicated, and women are divided into two classes, the immoral and the deceitful.

Do these many and spirited gentlemen recollect while they indiscriminately implicate the sex, that their mothers are women, and their wives, where are or will be, are women? And is there in these accounts no gratitude for respect, no affection, or are these old-fashioned emotions? Can these

fine sensations, by nature implanted in our breasts, be so choked by dissipation as neither to be felt nor understood? With what face would our modern Zolius, the contemptuous reviler of God's choicest work, go to a woman of sentiment and feeling, one whom a man of sense would wish should be the wife of his bosom, and the mother of his children, the companion of his life, and the protectress of his interests and honour, ask her forever to depend on his affection for her happiness and peace, lead her to the altar, and before God and man promise her continued love and affection? The guardian angel of worth would never permit such falsehood and impudence to complete the destruction of beauty and innocence. Should some giddy trifler be caught by the tinsel of flattery which she was too inexperienced to despise, and too senseless to understand, as long as marriage was a novelty the might be pleased with variety; but when love rests only on the unstable basis of passion, it is of ephemeral growth, and will not stand the shocks and accidents of time.

ADELPHOS.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN.  
DRUGGIST,  
No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second streets, Philadelphia.  
HAS received of late arrivals, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst which are  
700 lbs. Camphor 10 hds. vials, ass'td.  
2000 lbs. Peruv. bark 15 crates apoth. glass  
4000 bottles fresh Castor oil 3 cases cantharides  
6700 Candelabra Alba 150 wt. gamboge  
50 doz trusses 1000 wt. rhubarb  
20 casks Glauber salts 600 wt. arnotta  
100 lbs. opium 300 wt. white wax  
2500 lbs. Gentian root 10 boxes assafetida  
2000 lbs. cream Tartar 2500 wt. antimony  
with every article in the Drug line. Country merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit. Any orders from his friends in the Western Country will be received with gratitude and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

J. BLEDSOE,

Has fixed his residence in Lexington.  
HE will continue to practise Law in the Circuit Courts, which he has heretofore attended, in the Court of Appeals and the Federal Court at Frankfort.—His office is the one lately occupied by Mr. James Hughes. He means to be punctual in the discharge of his professional duties.  
Lexington, June 25, 1806.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable  
TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—  
ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingled roof, and other convenient buildings—also, 276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also, 200 acres adjoining below on the river—also, 202 acres adjoining—also, 230 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also, 161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—also, 160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also, 157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also, 211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.  
The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.  
J. & D. Maccoun.  
September 9th, 1806.

PHILADELPHIA.

YEREMIAH NEAVE,  
No. 31, SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
Has imported for the fall sales, and will have constantly on hand, a large and handsome assortment of  
Glass, China, and Queens' Ware,  
Japaned Tea-trays, Waiters &c. &c.  
Of the newest and most fashionable patterns well worth the attention of all country store keepers connected with Philadelphia.  
The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short date.  
9 mo. 1, 1806.

TAKEN UP by Jesse K. Redman, living Glen's creek, Woodford county, near Cave's mill, a SORREL MARE, the near hind foot white and off fore foot white, a small star in her forehead, and about fourteen hands high, three years old last spring—appraised to 50 dollars.  
Lewis Castleman.  
June 22, 1806.

GEORGE W. FIELD,  
No 157 1/2 Baltimore-Street, has for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

amongst which are  
Hunters' cords,  
Pins,  
Threads,  
Irish linens,  
Hosiery,  
Platillas,  
Drogheda linens,  
Medias,  
Handkerchiefs,  
Gurrahs,  
Sannahs,  
Rufas,  
Myapore chints,  
Checks,  
The principal part of these goods being purchased with cash, will be sold low for cash or approved paper.

INDIA GOODS.

Mamondies,  
Coffras,  
Lurebrings,  
Taffeties,  
Sennas, &c. &c.  
The principal part of these goods being purchased with cash, will be sold low for cash or approved paper.  
Baltimore, Sept. 15, 1806.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.  
D. S. NORTON.  
Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of the advantages arising from having our wool prepared on the Carding machine about to be erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout the country, as being of very great utility in the preparation of our wool—must request those of our customers that have been in the habit of breaking their wool for hatching, to decline it and bring it in unbroken.  
Patterson Bain.  
John Lowry.  
G. Adams jr.  
John Adams.  
Jorah Brady.  
Sourbray & Montgomery.  
William Smith.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in MAYSVILLE, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.  
SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

NEW-YORK  
STATE LOTTERY, No. V.  
For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes.  
To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.  
The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.  
The Capital Prizes are  
30,000 Dollars,  
20,000 Dollars,  
10,000 Dollars,  
5,000 Dollars,  
2,000 Dollars,  
Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.  
The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.  
The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.  
TICKETS & SHARES.  
FOR SALE AT  
G. & R. WAITE'S  
TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICES,  
No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York, At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.—The public are requested to remark, that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries, (lists of which will also be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them.  
New-York, Aug. 1806.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of September last, THOMAS HARDESTY, an apprentice to the Saddling business; between nineteen and twenty years old; five feet nine or ten inches high, strong made, fair complexion and hair, blue eyes, full faced rough with pimples, something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk; had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, & black corduroy overalls; his other clothing not known, as he sometimes traded them. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.  
BENJN. STOUT.

WILL be exposed to sale, on the 24th of this month, at the late dwelling of Maj. Jno. Crittenden deceased, a valuable stock of Horses & Cattle, the Household furniture, and sundry other, the goods and chattels, which were of the ESTATE  
of the said decedant. Purchasers will be required to make partial payments in hand, or the balance to give bond with approved security. The terms of sale will be made known more particularly, on the day of sale.  
GEO. M. BIBB, Adm'r.  
Lexington, 8th Oct. 1806.

Blank Deeds  
FOR SALE HERE.  
August, 19, 1806.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to rent the Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one year or a longer term, or to sell it for \$25,000 payable in the following way, viz—  
Cash paid down, \$4000  
Negroes, store goods, cordage, tobacco, salt, iron, or, horses paid down, or approved indorsed notes at a short date, 3000  
Land in the vicinity of Lexington, 1000  
The balance in eight equal annual payments, with interest from the date, or four equal annual payments of half cash and half approved produce, with interest from the date, 17,000  
\$25,000

N. B. Any person who rents or purchases, may have the refusal of the furniture and stock of Liquors at a reasonable rate.  
Robert Bradley.  
Lexington, May 16, 1806.

Just Received by  
WILKINS & TANNEHILL,  
And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.  
10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,  
10 — Jamaica Spirits,  
10 — Madeira L. P.  
10 — Sherry,  
4 — Colemanar,  
4 — Port,  
8 — Pepper,  
10 — Brimstone,  
6 — Allum,  
15 — Copperas,  
10 — Ginger,  
10 — Madder,  
8 — Chocolate,  
50 boxes Segars,  
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,  
Logwood,  
10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS  
10 do Hyson Skin,  
35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,  
Raisins in kegs.  
The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.  
A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.  
W. & T.

FOR SALE,  
The Farm on which I live,  
CONSISTING of 100 and I believe for 10 acres; together with the crops of corn, wheat, hemp and flax, now on it. Cash, or unexceptionable notes negotiable in the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be received in payment. The title to said farm is unquestionable, its situation, quality, and conveniences are so generally known, that a more particular description is thought unnecessary. A general warranty deed will be made by  
Adam Goodlet.  
Cane run, Scott county, 7 miles from Lexington & 3 1/2 from Georgetown, Sep. 18, 1806.  
N. B. Sundry articles of household furniture may also be had with the above.

JOSEPH GRAY,  
HAS removed his Store to the stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of  
GOODS,  
which will be sold cheap for Cash.  
Lexington, March 5, 1806.

SHORT NOTICE.  
THOSE indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the same. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expence.  
John Lowrey.  
Lexington, September 23, 1806.

A HANDSOME SEAT  
FOR SALE.  
130 Acres of first rate Land, lying on Boone's creek, Clarke county, about 11 miles east of Lexington, being part of the late Col. David Robinson's military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres cleared, and under tolerable good fence, with three never failing springs of excellent water, and stock water in abundance the season throughout; a good peach orchard, and two dwelling houses, with other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen willing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.  
WM. ROBINSON JR.

Ten Dollars Reward.  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the head of Jessamine creek in Jessamine county, on the 23d of June, a negro man named PETER, about 43 or 4 years of age, slender made, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of an uncommon build, lively walk, rather of a down look when spoken to. I will give ten dollars if taken in the state, & all reasonable charges if delivered to me; or if taken out of the state twenty dollars and all reasonable charges.  
James Cogger.  
July 9, 1806. tf. pd. 3s.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.  
Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven years old, about fifteen hands one inch high blind of one eye, (the eye is sunk) with a long twitch tail, shod all round, no brand that I recollect. The above reward to be paid on the delivery of the horse to me in Lexington, or by giving such information as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by me.  
JAS. BEATTY,  
August, 19, 1806. tf.

LAST NOTICE

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be irrevocably instituted.  
J. Jordan jr.  
N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.  
J. J.  
Lexington, January 28, 1805.

VALUABLE PROPERTY  
FOR SALE.  
700 acres Military Land, lying on Brullh creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill feat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.  
500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.  
1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brullh creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.  
5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.  
4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnervorth.  
3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.  
1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.  
1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.  
325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.  
116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elk horn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.  
A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main Street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.  
An Inn and Out Lot in said town.  
Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.  
The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber).  
JOHN JORDAN Jun.  
Lexington Kentucky, }  
January 13, 1803. }

DOCTOR BARRY,  
Will practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.  
Lexington, 15th September, 1806.

Elegance combined with Utility, in  
Willis's New Fashioned  
SHOES.  
In ancient times the bards foretold, The rhyming trade would ne'er grow old— 'Tis true in these more modern times, Mechanics manufacture rymes; Murphy and Shaw have try'd their part To imitate the rhyming art, And WILLIS in these rhyming times Must surely weave a web of rhymes. Ladies here I beg to mention, (Claimants of his first attention) Hand some shoes in every part, Is Willis's master piece of art— He shoes does make, which Queens might handle.  
The neatly plain, the brilliant spangle, Improves new fashions as they rise. And makes some spangled shoes with ties. Cockf boots, and fur tops too, Made neater here than any shoe, All forts and sizes well assorted, Made of leather, the best imported, And now to tell you where he lives, And strict attention there he gives, To orders sent both far and near, He'll fit you well you need not fear: Main street, next door to neighbor Noel, Those who know this, possess a jewel; But not to make description fainter, This opposite Mentelle the painter; Adjoining the shop of Aaron Woodroff, Who makes you shoes quite good enough. To tell you this, my mind did labor Who'd not be friendly with a neighbor. If ladies send a pattern shoe, He'll make them neatly to fit you. Believing this the best expedient, He now remains their most obedient.  
RICHARD WILLIS,  
Two or three Apprentices will be taken to the above business.  
Lexington August 18, 1806.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.  
Elegance combined with Utility, in  
Willis's New Fashioned  
SHOES.  
In ancient times the bards foretold, The rhyming trade would ne'er grow old— 'Tis true in these more modern times, Mechanics manufacture rymes; Murphy and Shaw have try'd their part To imitate the rhyming art, And WILLIS in these rhyming times Must surely weave a web of rhymes. Ladies here I beg to mention, (Claimants of his first attention) Hand some shoes in every part, Is Willis's master piece of art— He shoes does make, which Queens might handle.  
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RICHARD WILLIS,  
Two or three Apprentices will be taken to the above business.  
Lexington August 18, 1806.